# DISASTER ON THE EAST RIVER.

Collision Patween Two Fulton Ferry Boats.

FATAL AND SERIOUS CASUALTIES.

Two Persons Killed and Thirty Wounded.

Excitement in New York and Brooklyn.

Statements of Passengers, the Pilots and Officers of the Ferry Company.

ARREST OF THE PILOT AND DECK HANDS

The Coroner's Inquest to be Held To-Day.

Names of the Dead and Injured.

One of those accidents which people seem to exand create a profound sensation in the community, occurred yesterday morning at the Fulton ferry. However confident people may have felt that the skill displayed by the pilots of this ferry in dodging passing vessels and escaping flying steamers would secure passengers from the hazard of collision, it was certainly felt vesterday morning, when the news of the disaster at the felty spread like wildfire through the lower part of this city and in Brooklyn, that the terrible occurrence which it is our melancholy duty to record this morning was a natural equence of the mismanagement of the Fulton Ferry Company. The investigation into the circumstances of the accident will show whether this idea was well or ill founded. When it became known n the city that the Hamilton ferryboat ran into the Union at the ferry landing and that a number of persons were killed and wounded, the wildest excitement prevailed. The people were a prey to the most extravagant rumors. It was stated by some that the Hamilton's boilers had exploded, and it was asserted by others that both vessels had sunk in the river with all on board. The circumstance that the accient occurred in the early morning, when people usually throng the ferries on their way to business in the city, helped the imaginative and lent new terrors to the highly wrought statements or those who happened to be present at the disaster and shared he dangers of the accident.

The facts of the dreadful occurence may be briefly ated:-Shortly after half-past seven o'clock A. M. she ferryboat Hamilton, laden with nearly a thouwand passengers, was seen approaching the ferry slip on the New York side. There was nothing unual in her appearance and she seemed to be managed with ordinary skill. The tide was at the flood and it was therefore necessary that the man at the wheel should make due allowances for the force of the current in effecting the detour from the tideway nto the protecting arms of the slip. When the boat was in the actual curve of the detour a propeller tied up to the next pier let go her lines and swung into the passege among which the lens and swung into the passege among which the lens young pass to her slip. At this critical moment the wheelman appeared to lose all control over his actions and permitted the Hamilton to run into the slip where the Union lay moored. The result was most disastroas. The Hamilton, being heavily laden and, as is mal under such circumstances, being deeper at the bow than at the after part, ran under the bow of the Union, and the consequence was that the guards, knighthead and hood of the former were carried away, and the fore cabin of the Hamilton, in which were a number of ladies and gentlemen, was driven

The wildest confusion now prevalled; women screamed and fainted; a number of children were crushed and injured by the surging and excited throng, and several persons in a frenzy of alarm jumped overboard. In consequence of the depres-sion of the Hamilton in the water her bow ran low under the Union and the numerous cases of injury to the lower limbs of passengers resulted from this cause. George Brewer, a boy of seventeen years, who resided at Fifteenth street and Tenth avenue, Brooklyn, and worked at Monroe's printing establishment, William street, New York, was instantly killed by a splinter which struck him in the neck. The body of the unfortunate boy was afterwards bruised beyond all recognition. Confused by fear, and probably interfered with by a large basket which ne carried in his hand, he failed to extricate himself from the Position took place, and before he could jump from the raff on which he was sitting death in an awful form overtook him. The seene was at this moment appalling. Men, women and children were trushed on masse. Shrieks and groans soomsed high above the cries of the deck hands; there was a frightful rost book backs which which the faces of him the forward part of the boat wore that glastly look which which the faces of the bravest wear in the presents of imminent danger. In the mad rush of frantice people women and children were knocked down and transpied on the faces of the bravest wear in the presents of imminent danger. In the mad rush of frantice people women and children were knocked down and crushed under foot, and the cries for mercy were unheard amid the frightful uproar. To add to the horror and confusion of the secent, the horses, of which there were many on the boat, snorted and pranaced in wild dismay. A few minutes sufficed to betray the extent of the calamity, but in those minutes of terror the awful picture was so heavily impressed on the minutes of the special ror that years will not effect it. The unfliqued passengers quickly escaped to the shore and communicated the terror which possessed them to the westficken observers in the sip. The excitement was intense. Mothers were looking for their children, lost in the desperare effort to escape from the front wheelbouse, and Atlantic White, a deck hand, had charge of the whole the minutes of the sciencial of the former has been in the service of the c to the lower limbs of passengers resulted from this cause. George Brewer, a boy of seventeen years.

of their possible fale and unable to bear the suspense of waiting for the bour of their return home to learn tidings of them, left their various labors and flocked in crowds to the ferry to still the beatings of their anxious hearts with assurances of their loved ones safety or learn the worst that had befallen them. For hours every car which reached the river side came freighted with these restless passengers, who swarmed about the scene of the accident, begging and entreating to be informed of the names of those killed and hurt, and, falling in obtaining all the satisfaction there they looked for, sought out the objects of their excited interest at shop or store or counting from, not satisfied until their very bodily presence assured them of their safety. When they who, coming thus to seek out husband, son or daughter, learned of their share in the catastrophe, found the fullest realization of their fearful anticipations in the maimed forms of those they sought, the scene was heart rending in the exterme. Unaccustoned to associate the idea of danger with the daily routine of life, the suddenness of the calamity found them unprepared for its patient endurance, and the seeming carclessness by which it was occasioned racked them with most painful imaginings of howeasily it might have been avoided.

THE VICTURE.

When the debris of the wreck had been removed and the extent of the calamity was ascertained, the crowd which gathered at the stip was moved back by the police and the work of removing the dead and wounded commenced. The deck hands were set to work to remove the victims, and the body of George Brewer was taken into the botier room of the ferry house and covered with a blanket. Shutters were placed on the windows that the morbidity curious might not gaze on the mangied wreck of the poor boy whose light had gone out forever. Several of the injured were taken to hospitals in New York, and olhers were conveyed in carriages to their homes in Brocklyn or to the hospital in that city.

of the Second precinct were early on the scene of the secodent and most active in their endeavors to extend prompt relief to the injured and calin the extend prompt relief to the injured and calin the extend prompt relief to the injured and calin the extendence of the terms of the injured and calin the excitement occasioned thereby. Captain de Camp, with the reserve section, at once took charge of the boat and the body of the unfortunate lad, Bsewer, and collecting the names of the injured as they were removed brought about an early understanding of the extent of the disaster. Every facility that was possible was extended to all inquirers who sought information respecting the accident or its results, and the list of the parties involved in its sad consequences, being sent to the station house, was submitted to all who sought to scan its contents to learn if their friends were included among the sufferers. A large number availed themselves of this privilege during the early part of the day until the publication of the list in the evening papers.

ARREST OF THE PILOT AND BECK BAND.

The pilot of the Hamilton, John W. Albertson, and the deck hand, A. White, who was at the wheel at the time of the occurrence of the accident, were early placed under arrest and removed to the Second precinct station house to await the action of the Coroner. THE POLICE

A short time afterwards Coroner Keenan, having empaneiled a jury, proceeded to the ferry house, at the foot of Futton street, to hold an inquest on the remains of George Brewer, the Intue tooy Who was killed. Having viewed the body the inquest War postponed until this morning at eleven o'clock, when it will be held at the Second precinct station house. Later in the afternoon Albertson and white were admitted to bail in \$5,000 each, which was furnished by Mr. Smith, managing director of the Union Ferry Company.

by Mr. Smith, managing director of the Union Ferry Company.

THE TESTIMONY OF EYE WITNESSES—STATEMENT OF A PASSENGER ON THE UNION.

George W. Broach, who was a witness to the occurrence, makes the following statement:—About half-past seven o'clock this morning I went on board the Union ferry boat, at the Fulion ferry, New York side, for the purpose of coming to Brooklyn; when I got on board the boat I went to the front, where there were about a dozen persons standing besides myself; shortly after I got there I saw the other boat, which I believe was the Hamilton, coming from Brooklyn towards the slip: the boat on which I was was in the slip nearest the South ferry, and the coming in boat would naturally take the slip on the other side; when I first saw her she was about two hundred feet off, and was headed directly for the boat on which I was, standing; she was crowded with passengers, so much so, that her slow was crowded with passengers, so much so, that her forward part was depressed considerably below the usual level; she kept advancing in the same straight line towards the boat on which I was, until she came so near, that I saw that a collision was inevitable, and with the others who were standing on front of the boat I stepped back some paces to avoid the shock. At the same the passengers, on the approaching boat came up to the boat in well and attempted to get back out of the way, but so great was the crowd of people and wagons behind them that they could not move very far. In a few stonds, and attempted to get back out of the way, but so great was the crowd of people and wagons behind them that they could not move very far. In a few stonds, and attempted to get back out of the way, but so great was the crowd of people and wagons behind them that they could not move very far. In a few stonds, and attempted to get back out of the way, but so great was the crowd of people and wagons to the depression of her forward portion of the victims trying to save themselves, line approached part she real indicate wer

then different in the Sear as someting wrong was a crash or the the Come manuton which had come into collision with the Sear the Union lying in the lower slip; there is a good deal of screaming and crying, so much that I hough the boat was sinking; the bow of she firmition was now inder the store of the beat had she big; the search of t

cut off our sight of it. We had to sheer off so as to keep out of hitting the propeller, and this took the Hamilton right straight into the slip where the union was lying chained to the ferry bridge; just as we went by the propeller the down stream eddy caught our bow and took us right into the Union, smashing up our fall and cabin. I was eating my breakfast in the wheelhouse, and white had the wheel; he's been let do this by the company for two years back, and has often had the wheel before. I don't blame him any, nor the engineer; he did the best he could; the trouble was the propeller threw us off the course, and when the eddy struck us we were so low in the water that we couldn't manage to keep clear. I have been employed by the Union Ferry Company eighteen years, and have been steering ferryboats for sixteen and a hair years; I have had one or two accidents before, but none resulting in loss of life or serious bodily injury. The accidents which have occurred to boats under my charge were simply the breaking of stanchouns, &c. The report that I signalled the engineer to reverse the engine, but that he was unable to do so, as the engine was on the centre, is incorrect. The propeller, the name of which I do not know, was alone to blame for the accident. As far as the wheelman was concerned it was unavoidable. The propeller let go her stern line and swung around with the flood tide, covering my slip. White pursued the usual course with that tide, going between the propeller and the bulkhead. The rate at which we were going and the small space carried us into the Union's picr before we were able to reverse the engine and back.

STATEMENT OF THE PILOT OF THE UNION.

William White, pilot of the Union, states:—My boat was lying in the lower slip, New York side, ready to go out, when the Hamilton came in and ran under the bow. The Union was not particularly hurt. I immediately went down from the pilot house to give what assistance I could, and found the deck hands already there giving help.

STATEMENT OF THE FERRY

of them slightly.

The pilot of the Hamilton was Albertson, an old and experienced pilot. All those injured have been sent to their homes by the company, except those who went of themselves, and Doctors Johnson and Farley have been directed to look after and attend those requiring surgical aid.

Information has been given to the reporters of the papers as far as ascertained by the company. When the correct cause and facts can be ascertained they shall be given to the public.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COMPANY.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COMPANY.

LIST OF THE RILLED AND WOUNDED.

George Bower, residing at the corner of Fifteenth street and Tenth avenue, Broodyn, killed outright.

William Brock, lad. Companion of the above agained, cat in the calf of the leg. and body somewhat bruised by being trainpled apolf.

George Devoc, 246 Tillary street, injured about the hips and internally. He was conveyed to the City Hospital, in Raymond street. He is a man of about thirty years of age. He will recover.

Mrs. Frances hart, 127 Plymouth street, feet and legs badly crushed; presumed to be fatally injured. Conveyed to City Hospital, New York.

William Cunningham, 146 Portland avenue, said to be fatally injured.

o be fatally injured. Carlos Kraus, 257 Atlantic street. Sarah Clark, girl, fourteen years of age, injured about the head.

Lizzle Clark, sister of the above, injured in the feet. The sisters reside in Pearl street, Brooklyn, and were working at 26 Beekman street, New York.

Mr. Morrell, 257 Atlantic street, feet badly hurt.

Taken to his residence.

Lohn Thompson, 137 Navy street futally at Bello.

Mr. Morrei, 257 Attante street, feet badly hart. Taken to his residence.

John Thompson, 137 Navy street, fatally, at Bellevue Hospital, New York. Thompson is janitor of the Son building and was standing near the chain when the collision occurred. He was struck by the timbers, several ribs were fractured and his collar bone broken. It is feared, too, that his spine is injured, and that he is suffering internal hemorrhage.

The following named persons were not so severely injured, although the nature of the injuries is not known;—

known;—
Charles Gundlash, a German, who resides on Sumter street, New Brooklyn, was injured about the back, but not very seriously. He was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital.

the back, but not very screensly. It has been back, but not keep the spirat.

Julia Darby, corner Franklin and Flatbush avenues, thigh broken by being trampled upon.

Affred Hart, Bickory street, near Tompkins, head badly hurt.

Julia Mahan, 232 Hudson avenue, slightly.

Miss Boyd, living in East New York, at the corner of Smith and Bond streets, slightly injured, and taken to her residence.

Mrs. Corrigan, No. 119 Bridge street, badly injured about the head; taken to City Hospital.

Frances M. Scennel, a giri fifteen years old; Kentarenue, near Franklin. Slightly injured about the limbs.

mbs.

Kate Farrell, No. 112 Navy street, slightly injured and taken to her residence.

unattended.

Mrs. Quimby, No. 82 Cranberry street; slightly injured; taken to her residence.

Eliza Campion, No. 10 Lawrence street; slightly injured; taken to her residence.

Charles Gross, slightly injured; went away without assistance. out assistance.
Catharine Menely, residing at No. 28 Front street;
twenty-eight years old; slightly injured.
Michael Hart, ten years of age, who resided with
his parents in Plymouth street, Brooklyn; taken to
Bellevue Hospital; suffering from a slight contusion
of the foot.

of the foot.

Miss Fagan, No. 7 Franklin place, corner of Pearl.

Margaret Mullen, who resides on Myrtle avenue,
was slightly injured by being crushed in the crowd.

She was taken to her residence.

Mary Miller—Slightly.
Miss Asburr—Slightly.
Miss Asburr—Slightly.
Oscar W. Dusenberry, 155 Myrtle avenue, Brook
lyn; both feet badly crushed and left ankle broken.
Taken to his residence.

THE PRIZE RING

Late last evening a despatch was sent from

Wormald, in Boston, to the HERALD, stating that he would fight O'Baldwin for \$1,000 or \$5,000, at two weeks' notice. This may probably suit all parties, but should arrangements be entered into it is to be hoped there will not be a repetition of the recent bombast and humbug. Chicago is becoming a new arena. Several encoun

ters are already announced. Among them one for \$250 between two aspirants named John Bright and Richard McElliott, on the first Monday in December.

Richard McEillott, on the first Monday in December. It is to be hoped that the former will imagurate a reform in the present tactics of the ring.

Nine contests are announced to take place, viz.:—
W. Hogan and M. Conklyn, for \$400, in Pennsylvania,
November 17; J. Caliahan and P. Scamian, for \$1,000,
November 21; J. Donovan and W. Mangels, for \$500,
in Pennsylvania, November 27; Jerry Hogan and D.
Whalen, for \$400, in Massachusetts, November 28; E.
Carroli and D. Costigan, in Massachusetts, for \$1,000,
November 29; Dan Morris and Bill Piget, for \$1,000,
in Massachusetts, December 2; E. O'Rafferty and W.
Stanhope, in Pennsylvania, for \$500, December 2;
Abe Hicken and P. Maguire, for \$2,000, in Virginia,
December 23. December 23.
It is said that Mike McCoole will fight no more, the has forever forsworn the prize ring, and has just started to "sail the seas over" as mate of a

schooner.

The trial of George Seddons, who is indicted for leaving the State of Massachusetts for the purpose of engaging in a prize fight, is set down for the 17th

Yesterday evening a sparring exhibition was given for the benefit of Ned James, who is about to pro-ceed to Europo, with the object of seeking the services of some eminent contist, his sight having become considerably impaired within the last few years. The hall No. 600 Broadway was filled to its utmost capacity-indeed many were unable to obtain admission even before the exhibition commenced-so that by the time the first set-to was announced intense heat, crushing and clouds of smoke were the prevailing characteristics. The display was, undoubtedly, a pecuniary success; but it did not stogether realize the anticipations of those present, as the principal contestants, while acting generously and scientifically, did not fulfil their part of the programme in its entirety. Shortly after eight o'clock standing room was next to an impossibility, and when two youngsters appeared on the stage to open the proceedings the atmosphere was decidedly trying to the nervows system. For the first hour or so the audience were treated to some excellent miniature exhibitions, the antagonists not being participately careful of their physiognomies. Most of the encounters were mere rough and tumble skirmishes, and during the course of events many of the youthful puglists were thumped to their hearts content. Good humor prevailed throughout, and nothing occurred to render the exhibition in any way obnoxious. A great deal of merriment was acaused by a boxer known as the "Clipper," who went to his work with a will, wriggling all the while like an cel, but at intervals receiving substantial blows for his injudicious dexierity. The interest in the evening's entertainment was of course centred in the glove light between Joe Coburn and Bill Clarke, who upon presenting themselves were received with appliance. It was understood that their gloves were to be blackened, so that the marks of blows could be recognized, and that whoever should he declared the winner. Just as they were about to engage it was announced that the contest should be limited to ten minutes. Both men set to in a jocular manner and sparred humorously for a few minutes. Clarke hopped about with remarkable agility and endeavoired to open the attack, while his opponent was cautious and was evidently awaiting an opportunity. Few blows were administered, for truth to say, the sparring of both was an excellent display of science and well worth being seen. Coburn landed a few straight blows on Clarke's face, which the latter returned. After au excellent though brief display the entertainment was brought to a close. not attogether realize the anticipations of those present, as the principal contestants, while acting

# THE METEORS.

A NIGHT OF CELESTIAL PYROTECHNICS.

The Display Witnessed in All Parts of the United States.

Report of the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory.

### Meteoric Shower Observed in England Last Night.

The meteoric displays of November, 1866, and November, 1867, having been duly heralded by the astronomers, were duly watched, commented on and vividly described by all who are prone to lift their eyes heavenward at short notice. In England, and such countries as occupy a northeastern poron an unusually large scale, and many valuable facts and data were gathered by those who lift their eyes from earth to study the mysterious ways of heaven. But no star gazer or sounder of the celes-tial deep had announced that this fall would be marked by any unusual signs in the heavens. Such, however, proved to be the case. The meteoric display of November 13 and 14, 1868, though not so startling in point of numbers as that of the same date last year was undoubtedly more magsights as viewed with the naked eye at New York, for many of the meteors that flashed across the heavens on the night of Friday and morning of Saturday last were distinguishable only to the sharp-est sight or through instruments calculated to sound only the most remote depths of heavenly glory.

About eleven o'clock on Friday night several shooting stars were visible here, but none was large or brillant enough to draw more than a passing notice. The only remarkable feature in the heavens was the frequency and rapidity of these so-called "shooting stars." Towards midnight, however, many large and brilliant bodies were seen traversing the heavens, often in opposite directions. Those whose memory recalled the date of the last and its previous years' meteoric displays at once suspected the possibility or probability of a fine neavenly show. Such as had the patience and endurance to keep a wake on the heavens all night must now feel grateful that the brilliant sight did not escape their eyes. For the cause of science it will be well if those who viewed the heavenly dis-play of November 13-14, 1868, will give scientific and professional menjan accurate and unenthuslastic recital of what they witnessed.

As seen from the top of the HERALD building, the finest sights were from one o'clock on Saturday morning until thirty-five minutes after; again, from ten three; from half-past three until four o'clock, and from five until shortly after dawn. Three very large and bright meteors, however, crossed the heavens from the direction of east-northeast, but pearly overhead, at ten minutes past six A. M. Neither exploded, but appeared about the size of and similar to ship lights. They left no trail, and died out as suddenly as an ordinary light blown out by a puff.

and direct their course earthwards the great majority started from the northeast. The general focus horizon about one A. M. on Saturdaya focus seemed to rise towards the -very like the movement of the bodies in the planetary system—until at dawn the focus seemed almost overhead. Although no compass was at hand and the polar star was dimmed by the horizon, still the observations made of heveral among the most brilliant meteors settles the fact that the general focus was due northeast. Several directed their course towards the observer here; some fell short, others passed over to the southwest and not a few exploded overhead.

One remarkable meteor, at twenty minutes past learned from the trail and explosion. It crossed the heavens towards the southwest and exploded overhead. The flash was very orilliant but short lived; still the observer could distinctly read the looked like a rocket stick on fire amidst a long thirty-five degrees altitude; but the cloud remained immovable by the wind and gradually sank until it was dissipated near the horizon. From the extinguishment of the meteor until the smoke or chinguishment of the interest that the smoke of cloud dissipated a space of twenty-two minutes clapsed. The weight of the cloud, or what seemed smoke, was too remarkable to be left unnoticed in the account of Saturday morning's display. In its descending course this same meteor described the figure of an S, and was the most beautiful aerolite of the whole night.

figure of an S, and was the most beautiful aerolite of the whole night.

Another meteor, at twelve minutes past one, started from out the northern light and seemed to travel due south in a straight line about ten degrees above the horizon. From the roof of the Herazio building it seemed to explode over Weehawken and looked as large as an ordinary head. The singular feature about it was that all, or nearly all, of the rainbow's colors were successively shown it its transit. It must be regretted, in a scientific point of view, if no party of observers has taken the order, comparative length and duration as well as intensity of these colors. So rapid and direct was the course of this meteor that no one person, unaided by instruments, could take such observations.

unaided by instruments, countries to the contributions.

As viewed from an elevation commanding a full sight of the horizon, the fail of meteors looked like a universal display of fireworks on the grandest scale. The swiftness, greatness and brightness of these meteors, however, would leave pyrotechny in a dark shade. As contrasted with last year's shower this year's was less numerous but far more william.

shower this year's was less numerous out far more brilliant.

To the Editor of the Herald:—

From a position on Twelfth street, near Broadway, looking north northeast, I counted, between the hours of twelve and three this morning, three hundred meteors, radiating apparently south, southwest and west from the constellation vulgarly called the Dipper. The night being fine, and all the constellations fairly blazing, the exhibition was really splendid. Some of the snooters were first chass and moved with a velocity calculated to appat even the Great Bear.

J. W. M.

### Great Bear. November 14, 1868. Report of the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory at Washington. WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1868.

The following is the official report from Commodore Sands, Superintendent of the Naval Observa-tory, in regard to the recent meteoric showers, received at the Navy Department this afternoon;-

tory, in regard to the recent meteoric showers, received at the Navy Department this afternoon:—

UNITED STATES NAVAL OBSERVATORY, MASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1868.

SIR—I have the honor to submit the following preliminary report of the meteoric shower of this morning:—

During the evening of the 13th inst. there were no greater number of meteors to be seen than are usually observed on clear nights until about eleven P. M., when there seemed to be an increase in the numbers and brilliancy, though not sufficient to indicate the beginning of a shower. At midnight the number had considerably increased, and the prevalence of trains was generally noted. At thirty-five minutes past midnight the observing party, consisting of Professor Eastman and Messis, Harrison, Frisby and Hays, began to count the meteors, and to plat the tracks of the principal ones that appeared in that portion of the heavens covered by the star chart constructed at the Observatory in 1867. At one hour thirty-five minutes A. M. 200 meteors had been counted, most of them quite brilliant, and nearly all of them leaving green, blue or red trains. Thus far the display had not been condined to any portion of the sky; but most of them were in the northern and southern heavens, and scarcely any were in a position to be placed in the star chart. Many of the trains were visible several minutes. One lasted ten minutes and traces of one near B. Ursa Minoris were seen thirty minutes after the appearance of the meteor. After one hour and fifty minutes Professor Eastman, assisted by Mr. Harrison, devoted his time to mapping and rating the time of apparition of the principal meteors, and succeeded in sketching the tracks of about ninety. During one hour and forty-three minutes four hundred had been counted, and afterwards the successive hundreds were observed in the following intervals. [The intervals are here given by Commodore Sands.] The observations were continued until six A. M., at which time there had been counted, 5,078. At two hours and twenty minutes in the

meteors seen in the west, but from four o'clock to five the numbers were about equal in the east and west. The time of maximum frequency of the meteors was about five hours, when they feil at the rate of about 2,500 per hour. The radiant point was quite well defined during the latter end of the shower was found by estimation to be about 149 degrees in right ascension and twenty-two minutes thirty seconds in declination. The trains were unusually brilliant, presenting the various shades of green, orange, blue and red, and remained visible for an unusual length of time. Frequently as many as five could be seen at once, presenting an appearance when nearly dissipated of light, cirrus clouds. The shower commenced several hours before it was expected, as it was predicted last year that it would be seen in 1868 in the Pacific Ocean only. A number of star charts were distributed a few days ago to the various observatories and scientific men of the country, and it is believed that many valuable observations have been made, of which we shall soon learn.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. F. SANDS, Commodore and Superintendent.

The Meteoric Shower at Troy, N. V.

Nature has for once liberally fulfilled the expectations of mankind, especially that portion denominated star-gazers. Of late years, from time to time, astronomers have predicted a glorious display of celestial pyrotechnics, but almost as often, with a few rare exceptions, have the fond public been wheedled into keeping late hours (and early ones too), all to little if any purpose. This year no really definite prediction was made, and a quiet expectadefinite prediction was made, and a quiet expectation only was indulged, and as a consequence a most luminous, elegant, attractive and soul-satisfying display took place last night in the heavens bounding this region of country. Those who retired early last evening hereabouts certainly missed a most giorions sight, for at eleven o'clock a solitary meteor, starting from the constellation Leo, shot swiftly across the heavens in a westerly direction, passing between the stars Alioth and Urrzar of the constellation Ursa Major, in a plane parallel to that of the horizon. This meteor left a magnificent greenish train behind it, and on exploding presented a charming golden appearance.

appearance.

This delightful inauguration of the bill of the even ing was quickly followed by several less brillian This delightful inauguration of the bill of the evening was quickly followed by several less brilliant stars and meteors that traversed the same path. Then branching out from the same constellation went stars of every size and description, wildly shooting to almost every point of the compass. From eleven P. M. to two o'clock this morning nine hundred meteors were counted from the temporary observatory of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of this city, and among them several large and very brilliant meteors were observed by Mr. Barry, of that school of selence. One of these impressive and grand meteors in particular took a southwesterly direction, passing near Eta, of the constellation Leo, and midway between the constellations Orion and Cairrs Major, where if exploded with a purple light, its imperial train remaining visible for several pulnutes, the latter being of a greenish blue tint, soon changing to a white clond assuming a rugged outline. The night was dark and everything was favorable to the august display of the skies, which was witnessed by thousands of deeply interested spectators in all this section, my advices covering an extent of country from Montreal to Albany.

The Display as Witnessed at Poughkeepsie. POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 14, 1868. The display of meteors here last night was very fine. A cloudless sky gave ample opportunity to view them. One magnificent meteor lasted several minutes. It represented a ball of fire as large as a man's head, with a trail of great length and wideh.

## The Display in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 14, 1868. A splendid meteoric display was witnessed here just after midnight. Four observers counted over three hundred at the rate of over ten a minute. Some of them were very brilliant, and left long trails behind them lasting a minute or more. The display increased in the number and brilliancy of the meto-ors after one o'clock A. M.

Meteoric Shower.

Meteoric Shower.

(From the New Haven Journal, Nov. 14.]

True to prediction, the meteoric shower came to time last night, and although inferior in numbers, in brilliancy the shooting stars far exceeded those curing the great shower last year. The sky was cloudless, and the absence of the moon made the display appear the most imposing possible. Interested stargazers posted themselves on commanding positions, and all who had occasion to be in the streets after midnight were delighted observers of the exhibition of celestial pyroleginics. The meteors would shoot in all directions nearly across the heavens, burst in many cases like rockets, leaving the most brilliant tails of light behind them. A party of students were stationed on the tower of the Scientific School, while Professor Newton and twelve juniors kept watch from the top of Alumni Hall. From the latter party we tearn that from midnoid, doing the first half hour about 300 were coulling, but the first half hour about 300 were coulling, but the first half hour about 300 were coulling, but the first half hour about 300 were coulling, but the first half hour about 300 were coulling, but the first half hour about 300 were coulling, but the first half hour about 300 were coulling, but the first half hour about 300 were coulling, but the first half hour about 300 were coulling.

The Display in Philadelphia PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14, 1868 The shower of meteors last night for exceeded that of last year in brilliancy and numbers.

BOSTON, NOV. 14, 1868 Between two and five o'clock this morning two gentiemen in this city counted 3,500 meteors, some of great brilliancy. The largest one fell in the northwest, having a long luminous trail. [From the Worcester Spy. Nov. 14.]

some of which were visible for one or two minutes. The meteors were universally bright, many appearing equal in brilliancy to the brightest planet. Th ing equal in brilliancy to the brightest planet. The condition of the atmosphere was singularly favorable for witnessing the display in its full glory, and the spectacle was richly worth watching many a long night to witness.

## The Display in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Nov. 14, 1868, There was a brilliant meteoric display here from eleven o'clock last night until four this morning. FORTRESS MONROE, NOV. 14, 1868.

There was a brilliant meleorie display this morn ing, commencing at two o'clock and continuing

## Beilliant Display Observed in North Caroli-

RALEGIR, Nov. 14, 1868. About eleven o'clock last uight shooting meteors were observed in the heavens to the southeast. They at first appeared at intervals, but towards morning perfect showers shot in every direction, making a most brilliant and imposing display. So bright and refulgent was the light that many people were atrefugent was the light that many people were in-tracted from their houses by its glare through their windows, and numbers remained up the entire high to wirness the phenomena, until shortly after four A. M., when it ceased. Some negroes, more impreg-nated with African superstition than astronomy, left to praying upon seeing the meteors, assured that the jungment day was at hand.

The Meteoric Shower in South Carolina. CHARLESTON, Nov. 14, 1868. A brilliant shower of meteors was observed here

The Meteor Display in Tennessee. Nashville, Nov. 14, 1868.

A meteor shower occurred here this morning at three o'clock and lasted until half-past six. The display was the finest ever seen.

The Display in Louisiana. New Orleans, Nov. 14, 1868.

A very brilliant meteoric display was witnessed

iast night, lasting from midnight until daylight, Some meteors are described as having a trail behind them visible for fificen minutes.

SAN FRANCISCO, NOV. 14, 1868. An extraordinary meteoric shower was seen here An extraordinary incleoric shower was seen here last night, commencing about haif-past ten o'clock and lasting until early this morning. The display at two o'clock A. M. rivailed in splendor that of November 14, 1867. Several meteors left a train of light distinguishable for many seconds. The general direction appeared to be from east to west.

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B. C. to A. D. 333 sixteen falls of perolites are recorded. Humboldt speaks of one seen in 1788 of a brilliancy greater than the sun at noor. One was seen in England, February 6, 1818, of a light equal to the sun. These wonderful displays were, however, all surpassed by the memorable scenes of 1803, with easier by the writer, which were visible all over the United States and over part of Mexico and the West Indies. Mingled with the smaller shooting stars, which fell like snow flakes and produced phosphorescent lines, there were large fire balls at rapid intervals, describing in a few seconds an arc of thirty or forty degrees. At Niagrara the exhibition was awful in its grandeur. The firmament descended in first torrents over the dark and roaring cataract. Great alarm was produced by these meteors. But science, with its unfailing resources, "unwound the eternal dances of the stars, and tracked the comet in its blazing course?" and now men look for these displays as they look for any other astronomical visitations. As explained by Professor Omstead, these meteors probably emants from a nebulous body which revolves round the sun in an elliptical orbit, the aphelion of which meets the orbit of the earth at the time of the annual exhibitions. The nebulous character is inferred from the fact that none of the meteors, though they fall with produgtous velocity, ever reach the carth in a solid state, all being dissipated in the atmosphere. gland, February 6, 1818, of a light equal to

### ART ITEMS.

One main feature of the exhibition at the Academy of Design, to be opened on the 24th inst., will be as complete a collection as possible of the works of the

late lamented artists, Elliott and Leutze.

The Brooklyn Art Association will hold the first re ception of its ninth season at the Academy of Music, in Brooklyn, on Monday evening, the 16th inst. The President of the Association for the present year is Regis Gignoux: the Vice President, E. S. Mills: the Treasurer, G. L. Ford, and the Secretary, B. H.

Mr. Larkin C. Mend, Jr., who has lately returned from Florence, has gone west to exhibit to the com mittee his admirable design for the "National Lincoin Monument," to be erected in the Oak Hill Cemetery, at Springfield, Ill. This monument, the foundation of which is to be laid next spring, will be an obelisk one hundred feet high. It is to be surmounted by a globe and an eagle. The names of all the United States will be inscribed upon it. A colossal statue of Lincoln will be surrounded by groups in bronze, representing types of the navy, infantry, cavairy and marine. The cost of the mon-ument has been estimated at \$200,000. As the sum of \$135,000 has been aircady subscribed it is carnestly to be hoped that this will not have to be added to the disgracefully long list of unfinished memorials of a similar nature in America. We understand that Mr. Mead will shortly go back to Italy and resume his work upon several other important commissions with which he has been entrusted.

The unveiling of Mr. McDonald's fine statue, "La

with which he has been entrusted.

The unveiling of Mr. McDon ald's fine statue, "La Sonnambula—of which a full description was given some time ago in these columns—was the occasion the other evening of a most agreeable reunion of artists and representatives not only of the press, but of every cultivated class in our community at the studio of the sculptor. The company was so numerous as to invade the adjoining studios of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Marshail.

Mr. Marshail, who has just returned to New York, must find that the demand for his superb engraving of "General Grant" has even increased since the late Presidential election.

Mr. Linton, the eminent English engraver, who has now fairly taken up his abode in New York, has lately completed ine finest engraving on wood ever produced in this cognity. The subject is Mr. Rosenberg's very successful painting of "Long Branch by Moonlight," which is now on exhibition at the Derity Athenaeum. The execution is wonderful in parts of this excetent work, and we may especially put in evidence the surf of the sea, the gray of the sky and the breaking waves on the beach.

The Derby Athenaeum is rapidly becoming a favorite resort for the lovers of art as well as of books. A place where they can lounge and "invite their souls to rest," and at the same time enjoy the double chance of adding both to their libraries and their galleries cannok fail to be attractive.

Goupil's gallery (Knoedler's) has been reopened with a number of choice new works by Mecissonier, Bonguéreau, Rosa Bonbeur, Biaise Desgoffes, Auguste Bonbeur, Coomans, Hamon, Baugnet, De Jonghe, Van Schendel, Neustuiter, Comite Calix, Lobrichon, Vibert, Worms, Grardet and Boutibonne.

Schaus' gallery exhibits works by Oswald Achenbach, Duntze, Brochart, Roble, Friebel and other eminent foreign painters, together with a portrait of General Grant, by Boyle, and the cast of a bust of Washington Irving, by Van Wart, intended for the

Ceneral Grant, by Boyle, and the case of a tool of Washington Irving, by Van Wart, intended for the Park.

Colman, J. M. Hart, Noble and other "Reason By Colman, J. M. Hart, Noble and other "Reason By Colman, J. M. Hart, Noble and other "Reason By Colman, J. M. Hart, Noble and Belgian grissis will take place of terman, Dutch and Belgian grissis will take place at this gallery, November 19 and 20.

Chromos and half chromes are becoming more than over the order of the day. Happily improved specimens are taking the place of the carlier rade examples of chromo-lithography, which is now not only popularizing art, but is educating the eye of the public to an appreciation of the highest efforts of our artists. The best half chromos which we have lately seen are "the Home In the Wilderness," by S. K. Gifford, and "Pastorul Abodes," by James R. Hartboni of which have been published by Goupil & Co.

Fabronius, Gurney & Son have just issued several admirable chromos, among them "Mischievous Pets," after the original by John Carter; "Autumn Fruits." by W. M. Brown—rich and luscious beyond comparing the company of the cartery by Miss & Osborn—a pa-

admirable chromos, among them "Mischievous Pets," after the original by John Carter; "Autumn Fruits." by W. M. Brown—rich and luscious beyond compurison—and "God's Acre," by Miss E. osborn—a pathetic illustration of Longfeilov's fine poem bearing that title.

Chicago is rivalling New York in chromo-lithography. Jenkinson, Keitz & Co. have published a capital fac-simile of "Making the Sorap Book," by Miss I. Oakley (who lately salled for Europe to continue there her artistic stodies), a picture which obtained the first prize of the Philadelphia Sketch Cinb.

To return to our New York artists. Mrs. Elizabeth Murray, whose spiendld water color paintings we had occasion to admire at the last exhibition of the Academy of Design, must now be numbered among them. This gifted and highly accomplished lady has opened a studio at No. 12 University Building.

Bricher, the well known handscapist, has also removed from Hoston to New York.

E. D. E. Greene has returned from a prolonged artistic four throughout Europe and the East.

Alired W. Thompson, a Maryland artist, who has studied abroad at Paris and at other art centres in Europe for nine or ten years, has catablished himself at New York. He is at present degaged upon a large landscape, the sketches for which he made in Wentern North Carolina, a section of our country which, like Eastern Temessee, the Switzerland of America, offers a rich and fress field to artists of the talent and ambitten so mily evinced by Mr. Thompson.

Mr. Hays exhibited his last door picture at a recent meeting of the Century Clob.

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Mr. Hays exhibited his last doer picture at a recent meeting of the Century Club.

Mr. Henry, whose studio and that of Mr. Hays are in the Teach street buildings, has formalied a composition, including a view of the façade of a cathedral in Lombardy, and a diligence containing a company of English travellers. In the foreground are some fincen or twenty beggars asking aims from the tourists. The architecture is worked out with a a degree of fidelity and finish not often seen. The coloring is most exquisite. The drawing of the figures, however, is not equal to the other parts; the horses, for example, are badly done. Mr. Henry's stadto is well worth a visit. Besides a number of excellent sketches aff. Henry has several pieces of antique furniture and two splendid oid clocks that seem to have been in use since the flood. Every one has an eccentricity; that of this artist is evidently a fancy for oncer relies. Mr. Henry has one quantification for his profession—his forte seems to be in painting small but cluborately fination pictures. J. F. Wher has just completed a singular picture, representing a blacksmith shop, in which there are stocka, for smoothy over, but are seidom seen in the East.

Julian Scott is at, work upon "The Rear Guard at

representing a blacksmith shop, in which there are stocks for shocing oxen. These afters are very plentful in the west, but are seidom seen in the least.

Julian Scott is at, work upon "The Rear Guard at White Oak Swarap," This is an ambilious work, and is highly creditable for so young an artist, The composition is spirited and natural, and the conception of parts and the committed of the whole are good. The enthusiasm and maustry of this young artist, if persevered in, will surely put tilm well forward in the department when he has chosen.

Each of it is in McFintee's studio, and is working up the designs which he made during his summer vacation. His pictures are very pleasing, being generally of chadren of gaged in some shaple occupation, always calling fo mind some pleasant remembrances of childhood's heappier days. Mr. Landin's pictures are much sought after and are deservedly popular.

Mr. H. De Hass is doing the "Beach of Long Island"—not alloff it, but a portion. It will prove to be, we think, one of the best pictures yet presented by this distinguished marine painter.

Mr. Heado is dourishing beneath the arching vines and gorgeous paims of his elegant studio, and is at present touching up some of those beautiful blossooms for which he is so justly celebrated.

Edwin Forbes is turning his attention almost exclusively to drawing and painting animals. He mas done part of the fight at "Sull Run." He is now defining a bull fight without any run, which he calls the "Juel of the Buils." It bulls fair to be his best work. We have fong been of the opinion that Mr. Forbes has no superior in this country as a painter of animals.

We must conclude our brief art items by menter of animals.

METEORIC DISPLAY IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 14, 1865.

A fine meteoric display was witnessed by the observers at Oxford University to-night.

Extensive arrangements had been made last night at the observatories and elsewhere for scientifically noting the expected meteoric display tast evening, but the sky being clouded no meteors were seen.

FORMER METEORIC SHOWERS.

We must conclude our brief artitems by mentioning A fine conception in masonic art. Mr. G. L. Reynolds, affeg two years of labor and study, has to niversal approval of all Masons, and it is sufficient in its praise to say that it has been purchased by a unanimous vote to adorn the waits of the most prominent lodges of this city, among which is Machattan Lodge. No. 62. This picture, being so of each lodge, appeals at once to that feeling of respect which the members are ever as ready to manifest for their deceased brethren as they are to extend the hand of charity to widows and children. The happy classification of symbols and originality of design, combined with the usefulness of this picture, remiers it one of the most destrude pieces of waits furniture ever presented for lodge application.